

इंटरनेट

मानक

### Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

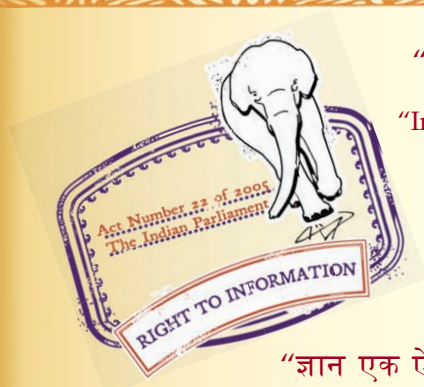
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 4888-2 (2002): Textile Machinery and Accessories - Cones for Cross Winding, Part 2: Dimension, Tolerances and Desination of Cones with Half Angle  $4^\circ$   $20^\circ$  [TXD 14: Machinery for Fabric Manufacture]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



BLANK PAGE



भारतीय मानक

वस्त्रादि मशीनरी और सहायकांग — क्रॉस  
वाइंडिंग के लिए शंकु

भाग 2 अर्धकोण  $4^{\circ} 20'$  वाले शंकुओं के आयाम, छूटें और अभिनाम  
( तीसरा पुनरीक्षण )

*Indian Standard*

TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES —  
CONES FOR CROSS WINDING

PART 2 DIMENSIONS, TOLERANCES AND DESIGNATION OF  
CONES WITH HALF ANGLE  $4^{\circ} 20'$

( *Third Revision* )

ICS 59.120.20

© BIS 2002

**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS**  
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI 110002

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard ( Part 2 ) ( Third Revision ) which is identical with ISO 8489-3 : 1995 'Textile machinery and accessories — Cones for cross winding — Part 3 : Dimensions, tolerances and designation of cones with half angle 4° 20" issued by the International Organization for Standardization ( ISO ) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Machinery for Fabric Manufacture Sectional Committee and approval of the Textile Division Council.

This standard has been revised to bring it in line with ISO 8489-3 : 1995.

In this revision, the text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma ( , ) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point ( . ) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to the following International Standard for which Indian Standard also exists. The corresponding Indian Standard which is to be substituted in its place is listed below along with its degree of equivalence for the edition indicated. However, that International Standard cross-referred in this adopted ISO Standard, which has subsequently been revised, position in respect of that latest ISO Standard has been given:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 286-1 : 1988 ISO System of limits and fits : Part 1 Bases of tolerances, deviations and fits	IS 919 ( Part 1 ) : 1993/ISO 286-1 : 1988 ISO System of limits and fits : Part 1 Bases of tolerances, deviations and fits	Identical

In this standard, another International Standard ISO 8489-1 : 1995 'Textile machinery and accessories — Cones for cross winding — Part 1 : Recommended main dimensions' has been referred to. The extracts from this International Standard which are relevant to this standard, are given in National Annex.

In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values ( revised )'.

*Indian Standard*

**TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES —  
CONES FOR CROSS WINDING**

**PART 2 DIMENSIONS, TOLERANCES AND DESIGNATION OF  
CONES WITH HALF ANGLE 4° 20'**

*( Third Revision )*

## **1 Scope**

This part of ISO 8489 specifies the main dimensions, tolerances and designation of cones for cross winding with a half angle of cone 4° 20'. Furthermore, directives are given for the characteristics of cones and for the control of the diameters and lengths of the cone.

## **2 Normative references**

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8489. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8489 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 286-1:1988, *ISO system of limits and fits — Part 1: Bases of tolerances, deviations and fits.*

ISO 8489-1:1995, *Textile machinery and accessories — Cones for cross winding — Part 1: Recommended main dimensions.*

3 Dimensions and tolerances

See figure 1 a) and b) and table 1.

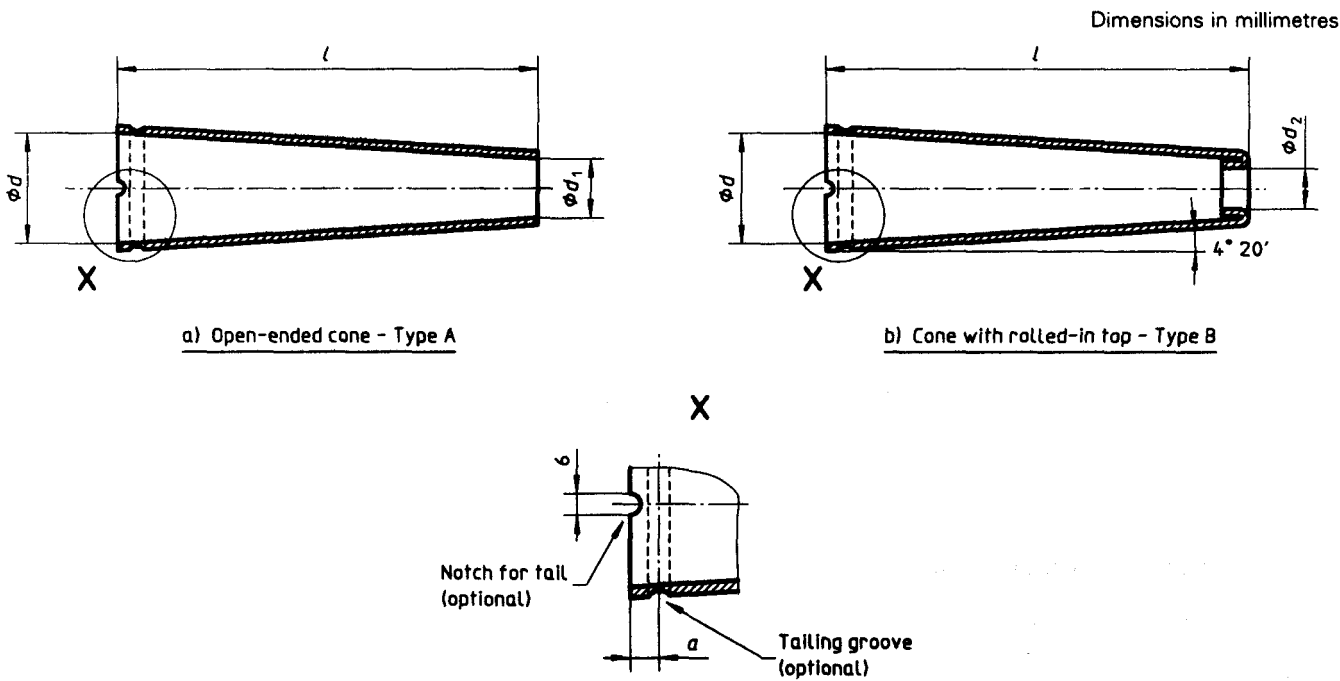


Figure 1 — Cones

**Table 1 — Dimensions**

Dimensions in millimetres

$d$		$d_1$		$d_2$ *)		$a$	$l$	
nominal	tolerance	nominal	tolerance	nominal	tolerance	nominal	nominal	tolerance
55	$\pm 0,25$	33	$\pm 0,25$	28	$\pm 0,3$	8	145	$\pm 1$
59**)	$\pm 0,25$	33	$\pm 0,25$	28	$\pm 0,3$	8	170**)	$\pm 1$
80	$\pm 0,25$	45,1	$\pm 0,25$	35	$\pm 0,5$	8	230	$\pm 2$

**NOTES**

1) The width of wound yarn shall not exceed  $l - 25$  mm.

2) The deviations from the nominal value  $4^\circ 20'$  of the half angle of the cone are limited by the tolerances for  $d$ ,  $d_1$  and  $l$ , as indicated in the table. They do not influence the practical use of the cones during winding and further processes.

\*) In certain cases, especially for automatic winding, dimensions of this size must be agreed upon between the interested parties in relation to the wall thickness.

\*\*) Main dimensions as recommended in ISO 8489-1.

## 4 Characteristics

The following details shall be specified by the manufacturer:

- cone material (paper or plastic);
- surface treatment (paper: untreated, impregnated or lacquered);
- nature of yarn to be wound;
- thickness of cone wall (corresponding to the nature of the yarn to be wound);
- run-out tolerance (if required);
- details of tailing groove and notch for tail (if required);
- number, size and location of perforations (if required).

The minimum distance between the ends of the cone and edges of the nearest holes, if any, shall be  $16 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$ .

5 Dimensions, tolerances and use of the gauges

See figure 2 a) and b) and table 2.

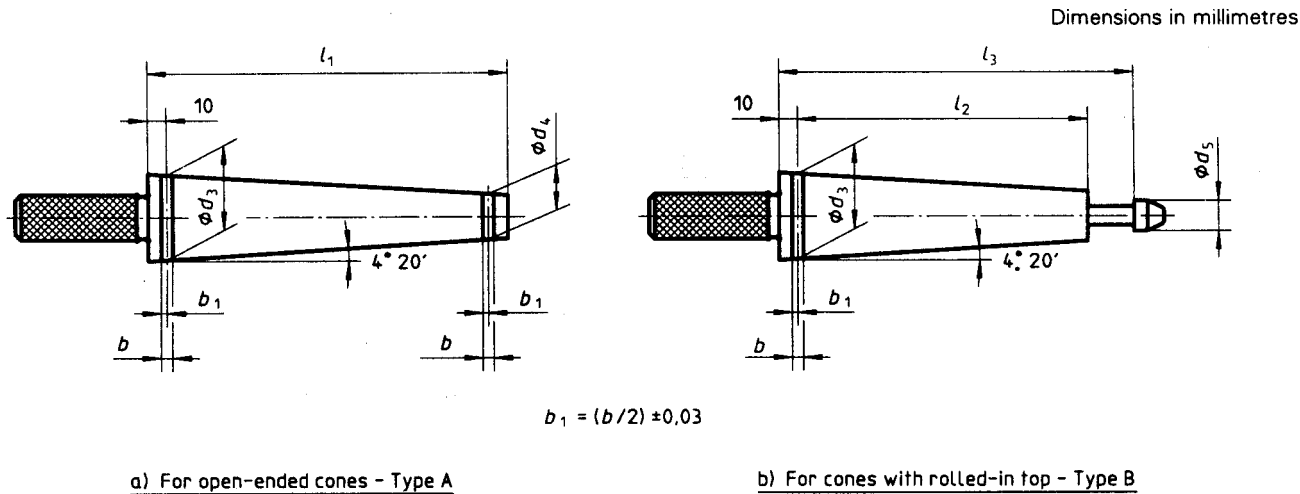


Figure 2 — Gauges

Table 2 — Dimensions

Dimensions in millimetres

$d_3^{*)}$	$d_4^{*)}$	$l_1$	$d_5^{**})$ h9	$l_2$ max.	$l_3$ min.	$b$ $\pm 0,03$
55	33	165	27,5	145	161	3,2
59	33	190	27,5	170	186	3,2
80	45,1	250	34,5	230	246	3,2

\*) The tolerance of the diameters of the gauge, measured at any distance from the ends, shall be js6 (see ISO 286-1:1988).

\*\*) In certain cases, especially for automatic winding, dimensions of this size must be agreed upon between the interested parties in relation to the wall thickness.

The inner dimensions of the cone are in accordance with this part of ISO 8489 if the edge of the larger end of the cone, after it has been placed gently on the gauge and then pressed firmly home by hand, is between the tolerance marks.

To check the smaller diameter of an open-ended cone, it shall be placed firstly with the smaller end on the gauge. The edge of the smaller end of the cone must then lie between the tolerance marks on the corresponding end of the gauge.

## 6 Control of cone length

To check the tolerances of the length of the cone, a suitable gauge for checking lengths, for example a slide-gauge, must be used. The conical gauges shown cannot be used for this purpose.

## 7 Designation

The designation of a cone for cross winding with a half angle of  $4^{\circ} 20'$  shall include the following information, in the order given:

- a) "Cone";
- b) reference to this part of ISO 8489, i.e. ISO 8489-3;
- c) type (A or B);
- d) its large inner diameter,  $d$ , in millimetres;
- e) its length,  $l$ , in millimetres.

### EXAMPLE

A cone with a half angle of  $4^{\circ} 20'$ , type A, with a large inner diameter  $d$  of 59 mm and length  $l$  of 170 mm shall be designated as follows:

**Cone ISO 8489-3 - A 59 × 170**

**NATIONAL ANNEX**  
( Foreword )

**EXTRACTS FROM ISO 8489-1 : 1995 'TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES —  
CONES FOR CROSS WINDING — PART 1 : RECOMMENDED MAIN DIMENSIONS'**

**Main Dimensions of Recommended Cones for Future Developments**

All dimensions are in millimetres.

Half Angle of Cone	Large Inner Diameter × Length <i>d × l</i>	Application Preferable for	Reference Document
3° 30'	46 × 175	viscose	ISO 8489-2
	71.5 × 230	coarse yarn	
4° 20'	59 × 170	staple fibre	ISO 8489-3
	59 × 170	dyeing yarns	ISO 8489-4
5° 57'	68 × 170	staple fibre	ISO 8489-5

## Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

### Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

### Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards : Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. TX 14 (0479).

#### Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

## BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

### Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002  
Telephones : 323 01 31, 323 33 75, 323 94 02

Telegrams: Manaksanstha  
( Common to all offices )

### Regional Offices :

Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg  
NEW DELHI 110 002

### Telephone

{ 323 76 17  
  323 38 41

Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi  
KOLKATA 700 054

{ 337 84 99, 337 85 61  
  337 86 26, 337 91 20

Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160 022

{ 60 38 43  
  60 20 25

Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600 113

{ 254 12 16, 254 14 42  
  254 25 19, 254 13 15

Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East)  
MUMBAI 400 093

{ 832 92 95, 832 78 58  
  832 78 91, 832 78 92

Branches : AHMADABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE.  
FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR.  
LUCKNOW. NAGPUR. NALAGARH. PATNA. PUNE. RAJKOT. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.